

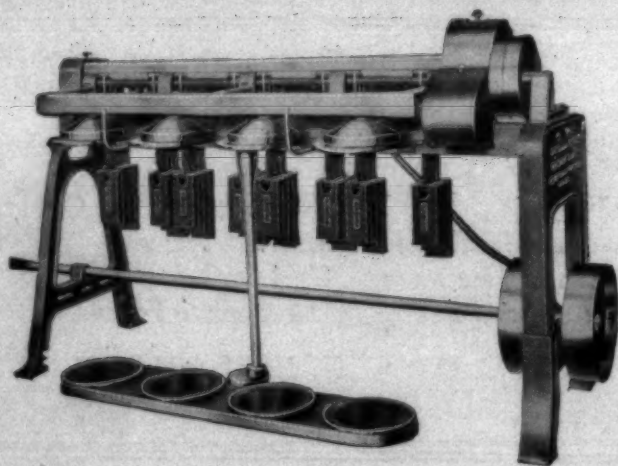
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 14, 1916.

NO. 16

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Relationship of Explosives to Dyestuffs

Dr. Wm. Beckers before Silk Manufacturers Convention at Patterson, N. J.

In dealing with the subject of the relationship of the manufacture of explosives to the manufacture of dyestuffs, I would like to say that on account of the fact that the same basic raw materials are used for both the manufacture of explosives and dyestuffs (for instance Benzol, Toluol, Phenol, Nitric, Sulphuric and Muriatic Acids, etc.), and as the machinery used in both industries is of similar construction, the relationship is quite close. That a dyestuff plant can be soon turned over into an ammunition plant, has been demonstrated by the fact that soon after the outbreak of the

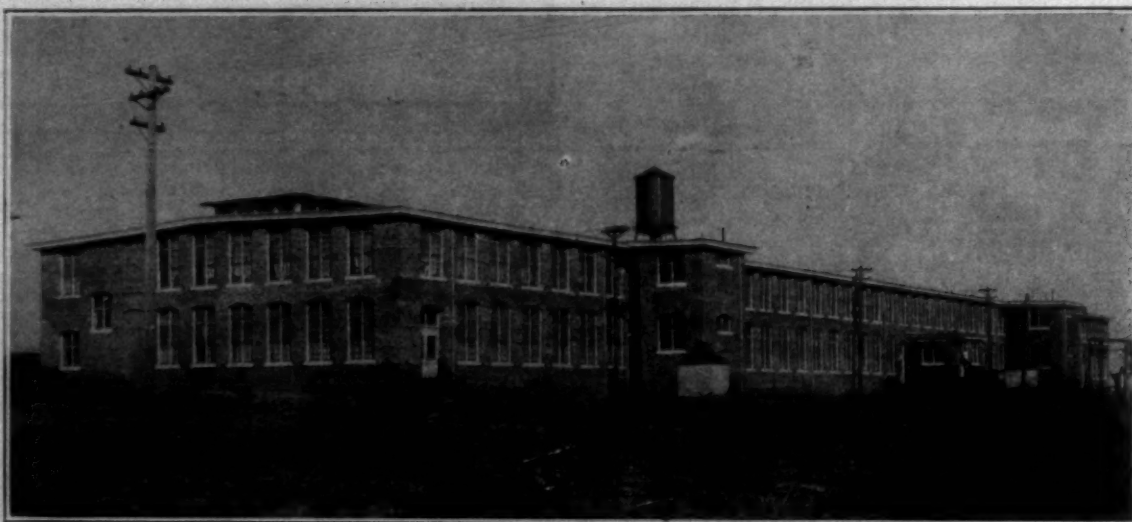
have been started, which were not in the dyestuff manufacturing business when the war broke out.

Before the war, the idea was spread broadcast, by those interested in keeping away from this country the establishment of a dyestuff industry that dyestuffs could not be made in this country because we had no experienced chemists to solve the problems turning up in the course of manufacture. But how is it that suddenly the chemists were here to do the trick, when they were put up against the emergency? Only because the conditions created by the war were favorable enough

fast red and azo yellow. We have dyed these hanks once with the imported products, and once with the domestic products as they are being manufactured now, while the other hanks show the respective products when we started to manufacture them, and once, after quite some experimenting had been done to improve the very dull shades first obtained. You see, how we, step by step, improved upon these shades, until we finally succeeded in bringing them up to the standard shades of the imported products.

As you see, gentlemen, aniline

say, that the future of the American Dyestuff Industry depends very much on you, as consumers of our products. Since the war broke out, you have undoubtedly assisted us greatly in our endeavors to develop and refine our manufacturing processes. If you would not have been broad-minded, as you were, and would not have taken from our hands ton lots after ton lots of such dyestuffs which were not quite up to standard shade, we would have gone bankrupt at the start. And why should you not have taken those off shade lots from our hands, and by doing so enable us to keep



Hamrick Mill, Gaffney, S. C.

European war all the dyestuff plants in Europe were manufacturing explosives. The training of the chemists, foremen and laborers in a dyestuff plant is such that it will enable them to turn from the manufacture of dyestuffs to that of explosives on short notice. So any country that wants to be prepared, and has its national defense at heart, should look out for the firm establishment of a dyestuff or, in general, an organic chemical industry within its borders.

Turning from this less agreeable subject to the peaceful manufacture of aniline dyes, I would like to say that the progress made in this country since the outbreak of the war must be called phenomenal. Small concerns with little plants have turned into large manufacturing establishments producing millions of pounds of aniline colors. In addition, quite a few new concerns

to let skill, energy and capital expect the proper reward.

Of course, gentlemen, we American Chemists are not so experienced in the manufacture of dyes as our German colleagues who have been making these products for the last half century. The American Chemists had the fundamental chemical knowledge, but naturally did not possess the manufacturing experience with its hundred of thousands of problems. Indeed, gentlemen, there are many tricks to be learned before the great number of products necessary to satisfy the demands of the dyestuff consuming trades in this country can be made satisfactorily and efficiently in these United States. Just to illustrate this, I will put before you silk hanks, dyed with four of the most important colors used by silk dyers, namely methyl violet, methylene blue,

colors can be made in this country, just as good as in Europe, the only question being: Can we make them as cheaply as they are made abroad? This question can only be positively answered after we have had a chance to manufacture for a few years under normal, instead of, as we are doing now, under absolutely abnormal conditions. But, having been engaged in the dyestuff business for the last fifteen years, I can say that, if we continue to improve our yields as we have been able to improve our shades, we will finally reach the efficiency so well standardized by our colleagues on the other side.

After discussing the progress made in the aniline dyestuff industry in this country, I would like to go over to the question: "What is to be expected in the future?" and in doing so, gentlemen, I have to

on these very expensive experiments? It is only necessary for you, who consume dyestuffs, to arrange matters so as to be able to assist us.

By our combined efforts, you as consumers and we as manufacturers of aniline colors have been able at last to get from a Government committed to a "Tariff for Revenue only" policy, something like a protective tariff, on which, I think, we can take a chance, or if you want to call it so, gamble, to see how we come out when conditions get normal again. But it will be necessary, gentlemen, that you bestow the co-operation and assistance, which we have received and are receiving from you on so large a scale during the present upset conditions, on us also later on, when times become normal again. Don't be too particular in regard to shade when the American dyestuff industry

(Continued on Page 15.)

The Card

By John Curwen, Columbus, Ga.

This machine is, if I may be allowed the expression, is more than any other, the very backbone of successful cotton spinning, and requires special and careful treatment. Much has already been written and much more will still continue to be written concerning it. I suppose it is the importance of the work it performs that gives to it its prominence amongst textile cotton machinery. The card before arriving at its present useful and efficient state, has had many vicissitudes, and its evolution is the result of deep study, patient observation and experiment by the pioneers of the cotton spinning industry. I think that the younger generation of mill people may have the same laudable curiosity that I had, namely, a wish to know something of the earlier carding machines, what they were like and how they became what we find them to-day, an almost perfect machine.

I believe that a study of anything whatever, is profitably helped by a knowledge of the difficulties others have had to contend with, when engaged in undertakings of a similar character. When making arrangement for these "Textile Studies," Mr. David Clark, the enterprising editor of this up-to-date and business-like textile publication, had in special view the younger set of mill men. Without any further preamble I will give in this place a summary or short epitome regarding the card; the substance of it is taken from a paper prepared by myself to be read at the Manchester (Eng.) Technical College at the 1900-1 session.

In the early days of cotton manufacture the business of preparing cotton for subsequent operations was of very primitive kind. The cotton was taken from the bulk and placed upon lattice-worked table and beaten with a stick, familiarly known as a "batting stick." The beating shook out the dirt and other impurities, whilst it also softened and opened out the hard flakes of cotton, and in this manner prepared the cotton somewhat crudely, for a certain sort of carding. The carding machines were called hand cards, something similar to the hand card of the present day. They were 12 inches long and 5 inches broad, and were in a sense brushes with wire bent at an angle, instead of bristles. The cotton was spread with the fingers in a light manner over the card, the operative taking the hand card, succeeded by quickly and deftly drawing the upper across the lower card, in disentangling and straightening the fibers of cotton.

At this time the woolen trade was using "stock cards" for carding wool and James Hargreaves of Blackburn (Eng.) improved and adapted same to cotton carding. The first real carding machine was introduced about 1748 by Daniel Bourne of Loominster (Eng.). This machine presented in a crude form the basis upon which modern carding has proceeded. It contained four rolls or workers which were turned by

hand. A little later in the same year, Louis Paul of Birmingham (Eng.) brought out a card which followed to some extent the original hand card. It possessed a revolving cylinder upon which were mounted some wooden tops or flats covered with wire. This machine was likewise turned by hand. It was later improved and turned by water-power. Both of these machines after having run a little time had to be stopped to remove the carded fleece. The frequent stopping of these embryo cards interfered considerably with their producing capacity, and many efforts were made by several persons to design improvements that would eliminate the above short-coming, which was all that was necessary for the successful working of Louis Paul's card.

The first important improvement was by Richard Arkwright, a Blackburn (Eng.) barber, a man of considerable discernment, and as was not uncommon among the old-time barbers, a very close and shrewd observer. His first addition to the machine was the doffer and after some time the doffing comb. These two improvements were what made the machine really practicable. Aside from the doubts and aspirations thrown upon Arkwright by some local Lancashire historians to the effect that Arkwright had borrowed and used other persons' ideas, we certainly must give him credit for utilizing those ideas (even if they were not his own) and putting them to a practical use.

Further progress in the development of the card was, so far as can be learned, slow for about 70 years. Between the introduction of Paul's card, which in the meantime had undergone many modifications and changes, and the inventing of a stripping device for the flats 75 years had elapsed. Buchanan in 1823 invented a stripping arrangement. Wellman's card and self stripper was brought out in 1853. It would be highly interesting and instructive to follow all the various makes of cards that have been placed upon the market during the last 50 or 60 years. The cards have single cylinders, with wooden tops. Single cards with half mountings of tops and workers and strippers. A card with two cylinders and two doffers tandem style, with workers and strippers (rollers and clearer). Double cards with flats on front cylinder and workers and clearers on back cylinder. Wellman self-stripping card, Foss and Pevy card with wooden tops above and below cylinder with double stripping motion, and innumerable other makes all of which did good work in their time. All these cards have, with one notable exception given way to the card of to-day the revolving flat card. Some firms still retain the Wellman self-stripping card (much modernized for very fine numbers with long staple cotton. The revolving flat card has a little history of its own, which in consideration of its importance I may be excused for briefly relating.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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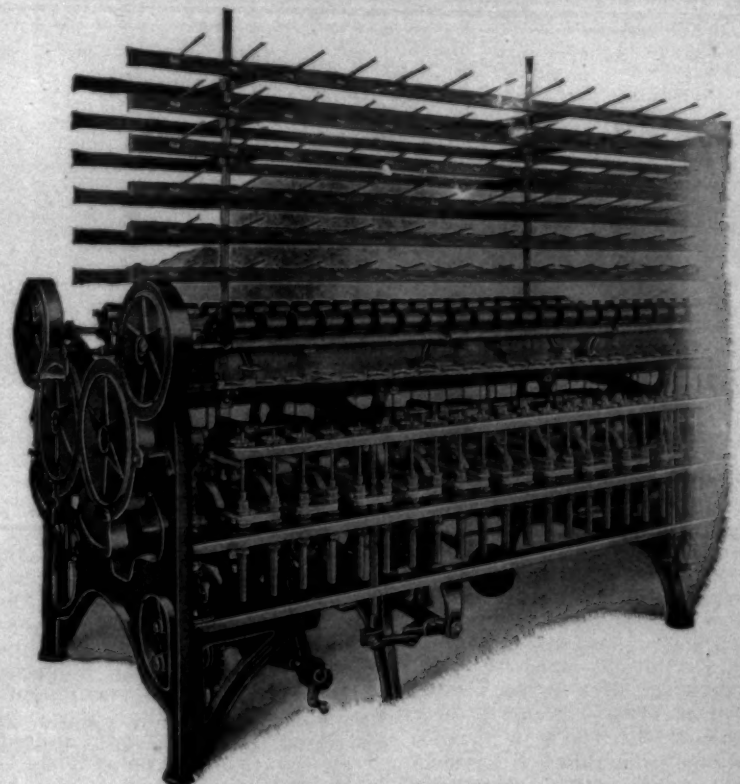
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Inaccurate Grading of Cotton Inflicts Large Losses on Farmers.

Washington, D. C.—That losses to cotton growers in the United States probably reached seven and a half million dollars in 1913-14 because grades were not properly taken into account in the primary sales, and that in spite of a tendency toward improved conditions since the promulgation of the official cotton standards of the United States the losses due to inaccurate grading are still great, are statements of specialists of the office of markets and Rural Organization of the United States Department of Agriculture, in Department Bulletin 457, recently published. The bulletin is based on a old survey of cotton marketing in representative towns in the nine principal cotton-producing states of the South and Southwest, in all of which a general failure adequately and consistently to recognize grade differences was found.

The specialists point out that cotton producers themselves can have a large share in improving these conditions. The growers are urged to familiarize themselves with grades and to insist that the proper classification be given their bales by buyers. Emphasis is also placed on the economic importance of securing proper ginning, adequate baling and covering, and proper storage.

Great Variations Found.

The surveys conducted by the specialists showed great and inconsistent variations in prices paid for cotton of different grades. The average of prices on observed transactions in Alabama for one month, for example, was 13.51 cents for strict good ordinary and 13.47 cents for strict good middling, the latter being six grades better than the former. The higher grade of cotton thus sold for 20 cents less per bale than that of the lower grade, when on the basis of New Orleans differences, it was actually worth \$7.50 per bale more. The inconsistencies and differences were especially apparent among the higher grades above middling. This, the specialists feel, is most unfortunate since it shows a failure to recognize the value of improvement in cotton varieties by growers and in effect puts a premium on careless and indifferent farming.

Marked differences in the prices paid for cotton of the same grade in the same markets on the same day also were disclosed by the survey. Thus middling cotton of 1 1-16 staple in a certain market brought 13 cents a pound, while middling of 1 1-8 inch staple at the same place and on the same day brought only 10.05 cents. The latter cotton should have brought one-half cent more than that of the shorter staple bale. Therefore, if the 1 1-16 inch bale brought its true value, the other bale sold for at least \$17.50 below its real value. While all variations observed were not as great as this, wide differences were found in numerous instances in every state where investigations were conducted.

Inconsistencies in the valuation of tinged and stained cotton also were observed, the differences made in

some cases between two bales of cotton of the same grade on the same market being greater than the amount paid for the cheaper bale.

The survey showed that for the same grades the prices paid were on the whole considerably greater in the eastern cotton states than in those of the Mississippi. These differences, according to the specialists, were much greater than differences in freight rates to mills alone would account for. The other factors in favor of the east are believed to have been the direct purchase by mill buyers, the existence of good storage facilities, the availability of relatively cheap money, and the more general knowledge of grading among farmers due to longer establishment of cotton-growing in the section.

The investigators found that the producer received an appreciable advantage in prices when he was able to make "round lot" sales of 10 or more bales of cotton at a time. It is suggested that still greater advantages can be secured by selling where possible in lots of bales of the same grade.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Encouraging Thrift Among Employees.

Some day both capital and labor will realize that they are one family and that their interests are mutual. Many large manufacturers are realizing this and sharing profits or selling stock in the company at a fixed figure and on easy payments. This tendency to paternalism is an advance in the right direction, for religion, government, armies, factories and homes, are only organizations based on the co-operation of all the members working in unison under the guidance of one executive. So if the employer wishes to improve the personnel of his employees he must make the advances, and not be discouraged if his first efforts meet with opposition and suspicion.

One of the best methods of helping employees to help themselves, is to encourage thrift. Get them to save some part of their wages, and make it easy for them to start a bank account.

If you want your employees to realize the importance of money, and why capital must be protected, help them to get a little money saved up, and they will realize more fully the capitalist's point of view.

One of the chief reasons why employers will not start thrift systems in their factories is because of the fear that their employees will think they want to make something out of it themselves; and very likely some of the employees would have this idea at the beginning. Still, however, a few would see the advantage to themselves and would make a start, and then, little by little, others would come in. Do not think, if you have 1,000 employees and offer them this opportunity, that 500 will want to take advantage of it. If 50 to 100 make a start, you will be doing well, but from week to week you will find the number increasing.

A good savings system, properly operated, may be used in many

ways to the advantage of both employer and employee. I have been told by employers that there were times when they would gladly give an increase in wages if they could speed the work up and drop back to the old standard when the rush was over. Let us assume, for instance, that a thrift system had been in operation for one year and the factory had large orders booked ahead, and speed in turning out the work would be of advantage.

Do not make the mistake of giving your employees something without a corresponding effort on their part. All philanthropists will tell you that it is difficult to give money away—not the mere handing it out, but giving it to deserving persons. Often the ones who most need it and would make the best use of it, will not have the opportunity to get the money as they do not care to accept charity. If you want to raise the standard of your employees and increase their usefulness both to yourself and the community at large—establish a thrift system in your plant, and after it is working a reasonable time, use it to improve conditions. It is easy to find fault and the "knocker" is always with us. The employer who appeals to the self-interest of his help, by offering a reward for the best work, and giving everyone an equal chance, is using the best method to secure good employees, and one that returns with interest every dollar he invests.—R. F. Corry, in American Industries for November.

An Essay on Man.

Man is the queerest of all animals. He is born barefooted and dies bald headed. The more you know about him the less you understand why the Creator did not make the horse first and then quit.

An average man will shave a note and clip a coupon, but insists on having a barber mow his whiskers and crop his locks.

Man is of many ways and full of prunes. It takes him a year or so to learn how to talk, but he never knows when to talk. He will lie all night and dream, and lie all day and scheme.

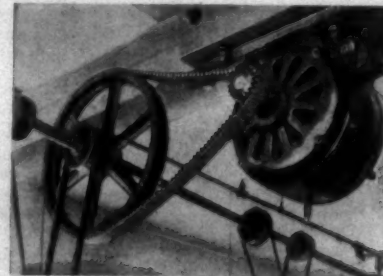
He is a complex assembly of egotism, stomach and stubbornness, believing that a dog belonging to him is better than a dude which is the property of his neighbor.

Man is of many ways and full of nature. He spends all of his spare change trying to keep his teeth and all he can borrow in getting rid of appendicitis.

He imagines himself the king of beasts and yet it takes him longer to learn how to walk than it does a jungle monkey, and longer to grow whiskers than it does a billy goat.—Ex.

No, Indeed.

"That comedian is a wonderful mimic. He can take off anything." "Well, he hasn't got anything on the girls in the chorus."—Ex.



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The Card. (Continued from Page 4.)

In 1834 a Mr. Smith of the Deanstone Cotton Mills, Scotland, invented the first revolving flat card. The flats were made of tin and although he made great efforts for the success of his card he failed to obtain satisfactory results and he finally abandoned his invention. The experiment however, bore fruit in setting men, who had the experiment in mind, to studying the principle of the machine. Mr. Evan Leigh of Manchester (Eng.) was one of those who had been taking particular notice of Mr. Smith's work, and he designed a revolving flat card. This card differed very materially from Mr. Smith's being much more substantially built. In the first card the flats were placed beneath the cylinder where we now have the screens, this plan was found to be an error. In a second machine built two years later of much improved design, the flats were mounted on top and a flexible arch or bend was added. This card was a conspicuous advance upon anything hitherto attempted. It did not, from several causes, at first succeed, and Mr. Leigh derived very little benefit from his card. That he was a sound machinist cannot be denied, from the fact that his machine was the foundation of the present efficient machine. The principle of Evan Leigh's design are those of the modern card, the changes and improvements have been in detail only. After Evan Leigh the first machinists to take up the new machine were Messrs. Platt Bros., Oldham, England, in 1855 and since then, surmounting many obstacles and overcoming in some districts much opposition, the demand for the card has increased and all cotton textile machinists have taken up its manufacture.

Before closing this account of the revolving flat card I should like to introduce to the notice of my readers a card that was placed upon the market in the early eighties. From its performance, and I had four years experience with it, I looked upon it as the ideal card. I cannot hold any brief for it as the machine is no longer being made.

About the year 1882 a Manchester firm of card clothing manufacturers brought out a carding machine with some very important improvements. They made use of one feed roll and dish plate (feed plate). These had previously been discarded by some of the most prominent machinists in favor of two rolls mounted with metallic teeth. Close fitting back and front knife plates, also air-tight doffer cover and doffer division plate. The lickerin had a specially designed perforated screen with two nicely adjusted mote knives, that acted like a charm in sending the cotton forward and throwing out nothing except what ought not to go to the cylinder. This was the first card, I believe, that brought the clothing on the cylinder up to the edge, thereby preventing that serious evil, flaking at the ends of doffer and comb. The fillet was wound on cylinder and doffer in rings, so that when the card was running the points of wire were straight at

their work, producing better results than when the fillet is wound on spirally. The wire was plough-ground before being put on the cylinder and doffer and again after being covered, giving great clearance between the teeth of the wire; a system of accurately setting the flats to 1/1000 of an inch, if necessary. This card only required grinding about once a year, and brushing out once every 6 or 8 weeks. Some mills I know of only ground and set them once every two yards. They would work a week with two strippings, unless very short and dirty cotton were used, when an additional stripping would suffice. In a week of 56 hours they would produce from 900 to 1,200 lbs. each. I have not space to enumerate all the good points of this card. Since the card is no longer made and no patents would be infringed I am surprised that some of the good points of this machine have not been introduced by our textile machinists. Anyway this is the card in my opinion that awoke the English machinist up to the necessity of doing something to make the card more perfect.

The old-style card had many defects, not the least of which were the excessive amount of cotton flying out at the ends of cylinders and lickerins, clouding of the web from badly fitting plates; droppings at end of doffer and comb producing bad selvages, too much good cotton among lickerin fly; extra stripping and grinding required; difficulty of getting flat close enough in consequence of deflection in flats, taking up too much floor space in width and inability to get any great amount of production, 500 lbs. per week being the maximum for good work. These very serious shortcomings have largely been remedied in the modernized card. The lickerins have been fitted with close fitting shields or shrouds; mote knives, screens, and making-up plates, can be accurately and perfectly set, the wire on cylinder is brought up flush with the edge; the flats have been strengthened so as to eliminate as far as possible deflection, obtaining closer setting without infringing.

In proceeding with the routine of work for and upon the card I find it necessary to draw attention to the fact that no amount of information, nor any number of rules are of much use unless intelligently applied. The card is an expensive machine and should at all times have the most painstaking and efficient help. I am now referring more immediately to the grinders. There are grinders and grinders. Often enough inexperienced and ill-qualified men are placed in charge of cards. Except from necessity no overseer will place a man in charge of machines who is not thoroughly competent, that is of course, if he is aware of it. Grinders are in many cases hired upon their mere say-so, particularly if they happen to possess a box of tools. But a box of tools is no safe guarantee of a man's fitness for any job, any more than the lack of such essentials, is any proof that a man cannot perform certain duties. What I really mean is, that pre-

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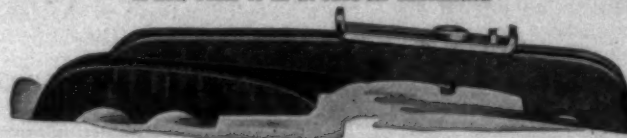
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SAN FRANCISCO

viously to hiring a man for such an important position as card grinding, strict inquiries should be made as to his fitness. When once the right man has been secured and is giving satisfaction, by all means hold him. It may be considered out of my latitude in a textile article to offer suggestions as to what course to pursue in the engaging of help, but my fairly long experience as carder, machine erector and overhauler, must be my apology. I merely desire to call the attention of mill men, who appreciate the expensive nature of the machine and the delicacy of the work it performs, to the need of having none but expert men handling it; it will help dividends by reducing cost of production and increasing quality. I may take up at another time this question and prove the truth of my statement.

Too much has been said and written at different times and in various textile papers and periodicals about how to set a card, that I enter with some diffidence upon this part of my paper. So many theories are afloat and nearly every mill man has some idea of his own, which he, with very good reason, perhaps, prefers to the exclusion of any others. Now this is one of the most beautiful points in cotton spinning: plenty of latitude, cause for reflection and good opportunities for a little thoughtful and careful experiment. I love to come in contact with a man who has reasonable ideas of his own, they show originally. That man is pretty generally wide-awake and studies at first hand, the problems that confront him in his business. A man is not necessarily a faddist because he holds views differing from the strictly orthodox. Take the case of the man who in speaking about card setting told me he set his flats as follows: Front point 9/1000, second 10/1000, third 11/1000, fourth 12/1000 and fifth 13/1000. That was his peculiar idea. That he obtained good results I did not deny, but I assured him that I did not believe my sense of touch was sufficiently developed to adopt with any probability of success that extremely fine graduation, especially if the card was an old one and the flexible or arch had become worn back and front where the flats turn when entering and leaving the cylinder. The flats might escape at the 13s point, but the 9s? In the setting of cards, good results accrue not so much from the numbers of the gauges used at the various setting points, as the conditions of the card itself. An old card with loose filleting, cards that stand upon a floor that is shaky or vibrating, cards 45 inches wide as compared with 40-inch cards; under such conditions, various modifications of the standard distances must be employed. In other words, judgment and experience must be exercised in the use of the rules given for setting. A celebrated painter, noted for the truthfulness of his shades of coloring in his pictures, was once asked by a friend what he mixed his paints with to get such correct imitations of natural colors? This remark was that he mixed his paints with brains. The story whether true or otherwise, contains a moral which is obvious and applies with

equal pertinence to card setting.

With a card in good condition I can usually get good results from the following settings: Cylinder screen at back or lickerin end 17/100, front under doffer 5/16, the remaining part of screen 34/1000. Lickerin screen which ought to go up between lickerin and cylinder as far as it will conveniently work, screen to cylinder 17/1000, front of lickerin 1/15. Feed plate to lickerin (very short staple) 7/100 (up to 1½-inch staple) 10/1000, lickerin to cylinder 10/1000, doffer to cylinder 7/1000. Flats to cylinder 10/1000. Front plate (really stripping plate according to circumstances, usually from 24 to 34/1000; plate between doffer and cylinder 17/1000; back plate 24/1000, doffing comb 17 to 24/1000.

In setting a card care must be taken to have both ends uniform. What I mean is suppose I am setting flats, well, the number of the gauge is 10s, so it must be 10s at each side of the card; it is of the utmost importance that both sides must be a 10s and not a 9s or perhaps 8s on one side and possibly 11s or 13s on the other. I have come across so much of the latter kind of setting, that I take this opportunity of cautioning grinders and others against such carelessness. Always make a practice to go over the ground a second time and if in doubt a third time. Always remember that if only one of your setting points is too close and takes off the edge of the wire, it takes as long to grind it as if it had been hitting all across.

I find that this paper is about long enough without going into the subject of clothing, redrawing, grinding and stripping of cards, together with the general care of same. My next paper will deal with the above mentioned details.

Cotton Estimate.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Further reduction in the estimated size of this year's cotton crop was recorded today in the department of agriculture's final report putting the production at 11,514,000 equivalent 500-pound bales, exclusive of linters. That is 126,000 bales less than forecast after the last condition report in October.

Indications at the beginning of the growing season were that a crop of approximately 14,266,000 bales would be produced but storms and insects wrought havoc with the growing plants as the season progressed. The acreage planted was the fourth largest on record.

The average price per pound paid to producers of cotton on December 1 was 19.6 cents. At that price the season's crop is worth \$1,079,351,616 exclusive of the value of linter cotton and seeds.

Last year 11,491,820 equivalent 500-pound bales were grown and during the five years, 1910 to 1914, the average was 14,259,231 bales. The record crop was grown in 1914 when 16,134,930 bales were produced.

Production by states, with last year's crop figures for comparison, follow:



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Monaghan Plant

Greenville, S. C., July 8, 1916.

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Gentlemen:—

During my connection as Superintendent, formerly of the Greer Plant and now of the Monaghan Plant, I have used your "DUPLEX" FLAT STEEL HEDDLES on a large variety of fabrics ranging from two shades on 80x80 up to several harness on fancy weaves, and your heddles gave us better satisfaction than any other loom harness we could get.

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Yours very truly,

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"NO THREAD EVER CUTS THROUGH THE HARNESS EYE"

	1916.	1915.	Arkansas	1,145,000	816,002
Virginia	29,000	15,809	Tennessee	378,000	303,420
North Carolina	646,000	699,494	Missouri	62,000	47,999
South Carolina	920,000	1,133,919	Oklahoma	835,000	639,626
Georgia	1,845,000	1,908,673	California	60,000	28,551
Florida	43,000	47,831			
Alabama	325,000	1,020,839			
Mississippi	800,000	953,965			
Louisiana	440,000	341,063			
Texas	3,885,000	3,227,480			

"By-gorry, I'm tired. Here I be a-standing over a hot stove all day an' you workin' in a nice cool sewer."—The Masses.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

How to Get More Cloth.

Editor:

We are having some very good articles on "How to Get More Cloth," and while the details differ with each writer, the sum and substance of all is preparedness and efficiency. We have heard much about these two things during the past political campaign, but we need to pay more attention to them in our daily work. Side weavers will usually help one another without coercion, if tact is used in giving out the sets of looms and it certainly helps production. A set of loom-fixers that stay ahead of their jobs are also a wonderful help as cloth getters, and are going to be more appreciated than they are at present, unless all signs fail.

There are always a few weavers in every weave room that get just a little more cloth than the others do and it often happens that they are not as quick or active as some of their neighbors.

The advantage is in efficiency or the ability to do the work with the least waste of effort or time. The weaver of today is not troubled much about catching the pick on either plain or fancy looms because the filling fork or feeler attends to that, but they are careful about the way in which they fill the battery so as to give the filling a chance to thread in the shuttle without being broken. They are also careful not to have looms stopped while they are filling batteries. This is a waste of time which many of the old timers are guilty because they seem to have an idea that one kind of work is equal to any other kind. The production on fancy work in a weave room depends to a great extent on the preparation that is made before it reaches the loom. This does not refer to the yarn, for we will assume that the carder and spinner have done everything to make the weavers job an unending delight, but to the laying out of the work, having reeds, harness and drop wires all ready for the warps. Having warps drawn and pattern chains ready, and styles chosen for looms that will require the least possible changing.

Where the orders are small and changes are frequent this is an im-

portant item because much time can be lost by not paying close attention to the necessary changes.

There are many little things an expert weaver knows that it would be profitable for his or her employer to employ him or her at a good wage, to teach the other weavers and bring them to a higher standard of efficiency.

We are now having to use young people of an increasing age in the mill and they are not only harder to train but more anxious to receive the full amount of wages that can be had, in the very shortest time, so there is a double incentive for the employer to see that his beginners at least, have every advantage that he can give them to become efficient in the shortest possible time.

It might be objected that the employer would be furnishing a training school for others to get help from, but there are so many in the field at present who are trying to do everything they can think of for their employees that he will be a very able man that can get much of a lead on his competitors in the business.

The most efficient help for getting the most cloth is not a matter of a few days or months, but one of getting a contented people that believe in their village, their mill, their overseers and their work being just about the best there is. Those people will be able to get the most cloth.

Aiken.

How to Get More Cloth.

Editor:

I will try to give you some practical ideas on this subject. I will write as a section hand and not as an overseer.

There are several things to take into consideration to get good production. First, the yarn must be made well, before it leaves the spinning room. Then it should be looked after very closely in the spooler room, and all knots and kinks kept out. If knots and kinks are passed over, they will give trouble in the weave room that will cause a lot of stoppage of looms that have stop motions on them.

Then in the slasher room, the yarn should be looked after by a good man who knows how to make good sizing, as the yarn can be injured in the slasher room. The sizing should go into the yarn and the lease should be kept straight. If this is not all attended to, it will cause the work to run badly in the weave room, and if you get cloth, your work must run well.

Now we take up the subject of getting more cloth when the yarn reaches the weave room. We will assume that you have a good room, with plenty of light and that your humidifying system is good and puts the proper moisture in the room. If you expect the work to run well, the humidifiers must run regularly. The moisture should be kept constant all the time and I believe you should run good water through the humidifiers. This has much to do with the work running well. The overseer of weaving should know the conditions in the room and should see that the work runs the same every day. If it is good one day and bad the next, there is something wrong with the room somewhere.

Now the weaver should know how to run his looms, and he should not have too many to run. If he has more than he can run, I know that the cloth will not come off when the loom is stopped. The weavers should be able to stay up with his work. Let him run the looms, instead of letting the looms run him. When you do that you can get the cloth off of the looms and there is some pleasure to be had when you run your work that way. I know there is pleasure in running a job, if you really run in.

The looms should be kept clean. Work will run better on a clean loom than it will on one that is all dirty and full of lint. Cleanliness goes a long way in making the work run well.

The Second Hand.

A second hand in a weave room has a great deal to do with getting off a good production. He should know when a loom is doing its duty, should keep a close watch on all of the looms, keep a level head, and be over his job about every fifteen

minutes. He should see that the loom runs, and look after the help.

The Loom Fixer.

Here is one of the most important men in the weave room, the loom fixer. The yarn may be made right all through the mill, but if the looms are not fixed, you cannot get off a good production. The loom fixer has more to do with getting off a high production than any other man in the weave room, and a good loom fixer is one of the best men in the room. He can do more to satisfy the help than any other one man. How? By keeping the looms in good fix and working to the weaver's interest. A good fixer ought to go over his section every day, see that the cloth is O. K., and watch out for the little things that he can see without having the weavers flag him, little things that let the looms stand half an hour or so. When the looms are standing, you are not getting the cloth. The loom fixer should look after the harness very closely. Harness that is set right has much to do with getting cloth. Pickers should be good, and the loom paralleled properly. The loom should not beat the shuttle and splinter it up. Shuttles should not rub the box as they go into them, belts should be good and tight so they will not slip. I know that it takes a good tight belt to get the

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cloth. The loom fixer should be interested in getting all the cloth possible, and try to make his section show up the best in the mill. He should be on his section all the time and should be friendly with all his weavers. And the weavers should like him.

In closing I will say that the only way I know of to get more cloth is to keep the belt on the tight pulley and keep the take-up gears rolling all the time. I think that some of the things I have said will get off more cloth.

J. W. Aycock.

How to Get More Cloth.

Editor:

It is the writer's intention to give his experience as to the possible results in a weave room. If a loom is not producing all possible yardage, there are various ways in which the yardage can be increased. Assume that you have good even yarn, warp and filling. The yarn must be warped in the very best possible manner, without any high selvages or ridges throughout the beam. The weavers and the superintendent can increase the yardage at the slasher by properly sizing the warp. Have the cylinders, or drums, just hot enough to dry the warp and not scorch it, as scorching the warp will kill the size and more of it will fall up in beating up the loom.

Good warping and slashing, twinging and drawing-in of the warps, looms in good condition, good overseers, second hands and fixers are often said to be the things that produce the best results. But nay. With them, we have just started.

This will get the best possible results in my judgment.

When employing a weaver to run your looms, size that man or woman up, and try to ascertain whether he or she can weave a first-class piece of goods. Do not fill your room with inexperienced help. Pay as much as you can and still make a living dividend for the company. Get good, trustworthy people, treat them well and keep them. Avoid changing help as much as possible, as constantly changing them makes discontented help, poor results and a low quality of cloth. Speed your loom moderately, keep the belts in pulling condition and on the tight pulley and you are sure to get more cloth.

I trust the above may interest some one and hope to read a good many more articles of this character.

Jas. Oates.

How to Get More Cloth.

Editor:

I have read with much interest the articles published in your paper on this subject. I desire to add my approval to this item referred to. When a system like this can be installed the operatives will be rewarded with a pay slip, as near 100 per cent efficient as is possible to be obtained from the loom by manual labor. So far as the weavers duties go, the writers have about covered the subject. There are yet many little things that escape the

attention of the loom fixers, and as the weavers are the first to see them, it is nothing but right that they should keep their pay slip up to standard by at once calling these little things to the attention of those responsible for them.

The weaver should note that his looms are being properly oiled and that they are not allowed to run with the harness out of adjustment which allows the warps to drag on the race plate. This causes him to use several tie-strings daily, which is uncalled for. A new warp, when tied on, should be left in perfect condition for weaving without depending on the weaver to devote 30 minutes of his time straightening it up. His other looms require his time.

Cloth rolls should be polished slick to avoid loss of time in getting the rolls off. I have seen weavers spend 10 or 15 minutes in this operation, and then have to resort to a new roll, sending the other along to the cloth room to be run off.

Mr. Loom Fixer.

The loom fixer should bear in mind that no matter what his personal feelings are toward one weaver or another, he can show no partiality between them. Men that practice this will not succeed, and the production board, when posted, will be their doom. I abhor criticism, but the truth will prevail.

I have known weave rooms where special warps were selected for some particular set of looms and every attention given the looms, so at the week end, the news could be sent broadcast that such and such a fellow made \$18.00 per week when the average wage scale was \$12. This practice only breeds contempt for the loom fixers and overseer, by the other help. Let's select all the warps and give every fellow a square deal. Then we will see more cloths from the looms, with all that has been said added to it. The old saying is "Once a Catholic, always one," so why worry over the fellow you don't have to worry over. He will think more of you for trying to increase the pay slip of some unfortunate fellow who is working just as hard, but lacks a little of getting there. Train him to put the items the writers have referred to in use, give him necessary encouragement and by so doing you will increase your looms' output to 95 per cent and hardly know how you did it. And these fellows will meet you pay day with a smile, and you will not only become a conqueror of yourself, but a leader of men.

Let me add one other sentence, then I am through. Before we put the finishing touch on the structure, let's be sure the foundation is secure, so if the main pillars are removed, it will not disturb the congregation, from the opening bin to the finished product. Thence away with the cry of "more cloth."

M. V. J.

Current Definitions.

"What's an indirect lighting system?"

"It's where a fellow gets 'lit up' when the other fellow buys the drinks."—Ex.

Cotton Mill Property for Sale

Under and by virtue of the authority given the undersigned by an order of the Superior Court of Alamance County, duly and regularly made and entered in a proceeding therein pending entitled, "C. P. Albright, who sues on behalf of himself and other creditors, vs. Holt-Granite Manufacturing Company," the undersigned will sell on the premises of said Holt-Granite Manufacturing Company, immediately in front of the office building, in the village of Haw River, Alamance County, North Carolina, on Saturday, December 30, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, the following property to-wit:

A tract or parcel of land containing about one hundred and thirty acres, upon which are factory buildings, tenement houses, a roller mill, store buildings, and other buildings, cotton manufacturing equipment, and all that property going to make up the manufacturing plant of the Holt-Granite Manufacturing Company and fully described in a deed of trust executed by the Holt-Granite Manufacturing Company to the undersigned as Trustee, and bearing date of July 1, 1911.

This deed of trust is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County, and parties desiring to investigate this property will find full description in this deed of trust and can obtain information concerning said property by applying to the undersigned or its attorneys.

This property will be offered by the undersigned both as Receivers of said Superior Court of Alamance County and as Trustee under said deed of trust, and will be sold at public outcry to the best bidder, and will be sold as one property.

This sale is made subject to be confirmed by Alamance Superior Court and the order of sale provides that reports shall be made thereof within five days after making said sale.

Terms of Sale: Cash.

VIRGINIA TRUST COMPANY,
Receiver and Trustee.
JOHN W. GRAHAM, Hillsboro, N. C.
E. S. PARKER, JR., Graham, N. C.
Attorneys.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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D. H. HILL, JR.....Associate Editor

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ADVERTISING.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1916.

Lower Cotton.

At the time this is written the price of cotton has declined \$20 per bale and shows great weakness. After a period of bull activities the speculators always raid the market and push it down far enough to run out the buyers who are not financially strong enough to put up large amounts of margin.

If the cotton market is really in a strong position it will return to the high prices after the weak holders are run out but if it has really been a fictitious market as many believe, we will see a much greater decline and a price of 12 cents is predicted by some.

The Loom Fixing Articles.

Considerable interest has been shown in our announcement that beginning in January we will run a series of illustrated articles on practical loom fixing which will be written by Prof. Thos. Nelson of West Raleigh, N. C.

There are today no illustrated articles on loom fixing and no book from which a loom fixer can get much practical information.

Prof. Nelson not only knows the theory of the loom, but has had many years practical experience and his articles on loom fixing will be well worth reading.

The Lesson of 1907.

The year 1916 has been an unusual one for the cotton manufacturing industry of the South and the earnings will be larger than during any previous year.

Early in the new year the stockholders meetings of many mills will be held, statements of earnings will be made and the question of the amount of dividends will have to be decided.

At such a period the mill presidents and managers should consider well the lesson of 1907 before recommending to their stockholders the payment of large dividends.

The year of 1906 and the first nine months of 1907 were unusually profitable in cotton manufacturing and believing that such prosperity had come to stay, the Southern cotton mill managers entered upon a policy of large dividend payments.

Every mill manager seemed to strive to pay a larger dividend than his neighbor and to believe that the greater the dividend that he paid to his stockholders, the greater would be his prestige as a manufacturer.

Not only were the entire earnings paid out in many cases as dividends but it is an actual fact that some anticipated profits for a year ahead and borrowed money to swell their dividend disbursements.

The panic of October, 1907, came

suddenly like a bolt from a perfectly blue sky and many mills when they had seen cancellations wipe out anticipated profits and found it necessary to take business at a loss in order to keep their machinery going, found also that the dividend payments had left them in bad financial shape.

The big dividend policy of 1907 has been often regretted and was responsible for the failure of many mills in the five lean years that followed the panic.

The cotton mills of the South have made big profits during the present year and most of them are already out of debt or can see daylight ahead.

There is, of course, a temptation to pay big dividends to hungry stockholders and make at least a temporary reputation, but the lesson of 1907 stands before us and we should profit by the past.

The operatives should be, and have been with many, we are glad to say, the first consideration at such a time, for it is through their labor and loyalty that the spindles have been operated.

A very general advance of 10 per cent in wages has already been made throughout the cotton mills of the South, but a substantial portion of the years' profit should also be set aside to improve the living and working conditions of the operatives.

We are developing a race of skilled textile workers and any investment which will improve the health and personnel of our mill operatives is well worth considering, because it affects our future efficiency.

Financial independence is closely allied with the success of our industry and we all know the results of mills being under financial obligations to their selling agents.

The mill that can not control the selling of its own output and has to accept the prices dictated by its selling agent, pays a high price for the money which it owes them.

A working capital is as important as machinery and the stockholders can well do without dividends if it means that the company is in danger of having at any future time, to borrow working capital from its selling agents.

The financial independence of a Southern cotton mill not only has a bearing upon its own prosperity, but affects the prosperity of other mills making similar goods. How often in the years between 1907 and 1915 have mills had to accept 1-8 or 1-4 cent per yard less on their goods because of the price that had been made by similar goods of another mill being thrown upon the

market by the selling agents to whom it owed money?

The physical condition of very few mills is such that it can not be improved and in many cases there is great need of much new equipment to replace that which is worn out or antiquated.

When the crash comes there will be lean years when low cost and efficiency must be depended upon to prevent loss and modern equipment and labor-saving devices should be now sought by every manager.

The mills that pay big dividends next January instead of improving their plants and laying aside working capital will be the mills whose stock will decline when the hard years come.

The war will not go on forever and there are many indications that it will end in 1917.

Germany is sick and hard pressed for men while England is financially sick; in fact much sicker than the people of this country seem to realize.

Our government has refused to allow Federal Reserve Banks to handle any of England's unsecured notes and the ability of England and her allies to furnish unlimited securities is well known.

The ending of the war does not necessarily mean the end of prosperity, but we should be prepared for such an emergency and conserve our resources rather than distributing them as large dividends.

Committee Announcement.

President Frank E. Heymer of the Southern Textile Association has just announced his appointment on the Committee of Textile Research Work, complying with a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Southern Textile Association. The committee is as follows: David Clark, chairman, Charlotte, N. C.; A. M. Dixon, Gastonia, N. C.; W. M. Sherard, Henrietta, N. C.

Cotton Ginned to December 1.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Cotton ginned prior to December 1st, 10,359,346 running bales, including 177,662 round and 101,620 bales Sea Island, the census bureau announced.

Last year's total to December first was 9,703,642 bales, including 93,361 round; 77,165 Sea Island. By States:

Alabama	504,714
Arkansas	999,184
California	19,868
Florida	46,999
Georgia	1,694,398
Louisiana	420,575
Mississippi	726,205
Missouri	51,073
North Carolina	567,136
Oklahoma	743,875
South Carolina	832,141
Tennessee	318,086
Texas	3,404,344
Virginia	23,161
All Other States	7,587

PERSONAL NEWS

Will Autry will be night carder at Adrian Mfg. Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.

N. H. McGuire has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Chadwick Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Walter McLain has resigned as second hand at the Woodstock Mills, Anniston, Ala.

J. D. Galloway is now superintendent of the Palmetto Cotton Mills, Columbia, S. C.

S. W. Mimms is now superintendent of both the Richland and Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C.

W. G. Cox has succeeded F. H. Hudgens as secretary of the Chiquola Mfg. Company, Honea Path, S. C.

W. H. Goff has succeeded R. J. Doss as superintendent of the Villa Rica Cotton Mills, Villa Rica, Ga.

W. M. McCann has succeeded D. C. Fisher as superintendent of the Athens (Tenn.) Hosiery Mills.

A. B. Semple has been promoted from secretary to president of the Semple Mfg. Company, Louisville, Ky.

C. V. Truitt of LaGrange, Ga., has succeeded H. Y. McCord as treasurer of the Milstead Mfg. Company, Milstead, Ga.

W. C. England has succeeded R. L. Crutchfield as secretary and treasurer of the Southern Bleaching Company, Rome, Ga.

G. A. Polatty, formerly of Monroe, N. C., has accepted the position as superintendent of the Millen Cotton Mills, Millen, Ga.

B. P. Mauney of Greensboro, Ga., is now filling the position as overseer of carding and spinning at Social Circle, Ga.

Frank Curry, superintendent of the Graniteville (S. C.) Mfg. Co., was in Atlanta on business last week.

R. E. McKelvey has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at Woodlawn Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C.

A. J. Bumgarner, of Mountain Island, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at Woodlawn Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C.

Chas. W. Thrash, Southern representative of the Lunkenheimer Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been confined to his home in Atlanta with a sprained ankle.

Rosco Roberts, son of G. F. Roberts, superintendent of the Washington Mill, Fries, Va., has accepted a position with the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

W. B. Vickers has resigned as second hand in carding at the Cora Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., and accepted a position at the Winnsboro (S. C.) Mills.

S. J. Poteet has accepted the position of overseer spinning and twisting at Vivian Cotton Mills, Cherryville, N. C.

Walter Medlin of Marion, N. C., has become night overseer of spinning at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

B. B. Blanton of Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C., is boss carder at Howell Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.

M. P. Williams, of Ware Shoals, N. C., is now section hand in carding at the Greenwood (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

D. C. Barnett has been promoted to head fixer on combers and roving machine at the Paramount Knitting Mills, Kankakee, Ill.

W. K. Baldwin of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Highland Park Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

J. T. Barclay has been promoted from night overseer of carding and spinning to night superintendent of the Prendergast (Tenn.) Mills.

E. F. Seneath has become night overseer of spinning, spooling and twisting at the Aspen Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

Ted Little has resigned his position at the Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga., to become night overseer of carding at the Prendergast (Tenn.) Mills.

C. A. Fox has resigned as overseer of spinning at Rhodes Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Saxony Spinning Co., of the same place.

D. L. Blackmon has resigned his position with the Harriss Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., to become night overseer of carding and spinning at the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co. No. 1.

John Thomas, of Woodlawn Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the new Adrian Mfg. Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.

N. P. Bumgarner has resigned as assistant superintendent of Woodlawn Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Adrian Mfg. Co., of that place.

A. B. Cobb, formerly superintendent of Armon Mfg. Co., Mountain Island, N. C., has accepted the position of assistant superintendent at Woodlawn Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C.

E. A. Scott has resigned his position at the Jackson Fibre Co., Bemis, Tenn., and is now overseer of warping and slashing at the Avondale Mill, Birmingham, Ala.

D. M. Tompkins has resigned his position at the Oakland Mills, Newberry, S. C., to become second hand in No. 1 spinning at the Greenwood (S. C.) Mills.



ALBANY GREASE

For the lubrication of all kinds of mill machinery It is easily applied, efficient and economical. Send for samples to try. No charge.

Your dealer sells Albany Grease

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

708-10 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK.

B. R. Payseur has resigned as master mechanic at the Phoenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Winnsboro (S. C.) Mills.

Alta Vista Mills Award Prizes.

Agreeable with their notice of April 14th, 1916, the following prizes have been awarded by the Alta Vista (Va.) Cotton Mills for the best kept premises during the past seven months for tenants now in the employment of the company and the money paid to the successful contestants:

First Prize.—W. W. Burgess, 12 5th St., \$15.00, 922 1-2 points.

Second prizes.—H. F. Reedy, 5 6th St., \$10.00, 910 points; J. A. Saunders, 15 6th St., \$10.00, 905 points; G. H. Hall, 26 5th St., \$10.00, 904 points; L. Benson, 3 5th St., \$10.00, 898 points.

Third prizes.—P. Lowman, 13 5th St., \$5.00, 861 1-2 points; B. McGuire, 11 5th St., \$5.00, 860 1-2

points; W. K. Swanson, 24 5th St., \$5.00, 850 1-2 points; W. Haynes, 21 6th St., \$5.00, 843 points; P. Saunders, 19 5th St., \$5.00, 830 points; H. Casper, 5th St., \$5.00, 824 points; G. Griffin, 10 5th St., \$5.00, 810 points.

Mrs. Upchurch Injured.

C. L. Upchurch, superintendent of the Star Thread Mills, Athens, Ga., was called to the bedside of his mother, who lives in Raleigh, N. C., Mrs. Upchurch having been very painfully injured as a result of a severe fall. One of her arms was broken, and she was injured internally. The condition of Mrs. Upchurch, who is 70 years old, has shown gradual improvement since her accident. Other sons of Mrs. Upchurch who also went to Raleigh, are W. R. Upchurch, Newton, N. C., and S. B. Upchurch, Cornelius, N. C. They left for their respective homes on Saturday.

Every
Normalair
Head
a
Complete
Unit.

No
Pumps.

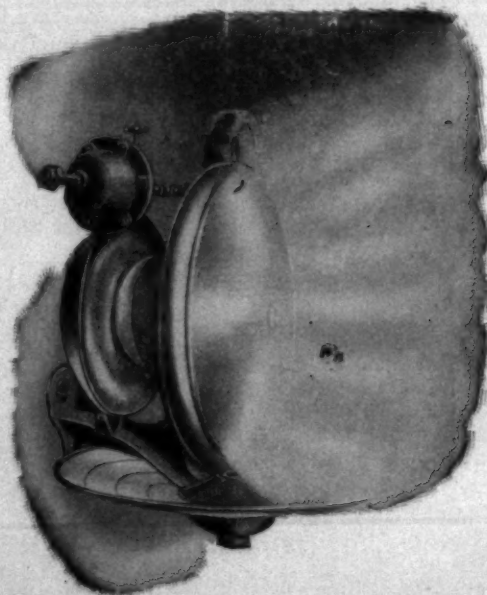
NORMALAIR HUMIDIFIERS

Normalair Heads automatically keep the humidity right. You can install 1 or 100, as each head is a separate unit.

NORMA AIR COMPANY
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

Independence Building
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

302 Broadway
NEW YORK



MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Cherryville, N. C.—The Howell Mfg. Co. are adding 2,500 spindles and carding to match.

Landis, N. C.—The Corriher Mills are increasing their mill from 4,000 to 7,000 spindles.

Kershaw, S. C.—The Kershaw Cotton Mills have been increased to 12,160 spindles and 482 looms.

Fort Mill, S. C.—The Fort Mill Mfg. Co. will begin night operation in their weave room on Monday, December 18th.

Iva, S. C.—The increase in the equipment of the Jackson Mills gives them 25,536 spindles and 640 looms.

Athens, Ga.—The Princeton Mfg. Co., contemplates making an addition of about 2,000 spindles.

Athens, Ga.—The Star Thread Mills are installing two new roving frames which they recently purchased.

Mt. Holly, N. C.—The Adrian Mfg. Co., the new mill of Mt. Holly, N. C., will start about January 1, 1917, both day and night. Their output will be fine combed yarn.

Albemarle, N. C.—The new hosiery mill being constructed by the Wiscasset Mills Company will cover about 6,000 feet of land and furnish about 10,000 square feet of floor space.

High Point, N. C.—The Amos Hosiery Co. is chartered with \$125,000 authorized and \$35,000 subscribed by Charles L. Amos, J. W. Harris, R. H. Terry, Wescott Roberson and M. B. Smith for a hosiery and underwear knitting business.

Scottdale, Ga.—The Georgia Cordage Mills have been re-organized under the name of the Georgia Duck & Cordage Mills. G. B. Scott is president and J. J. Scott is secretary and manager.

Gastonia, N. C.—The new cotton mill company here has been incorporated as the Pinkney Mills, with an authorized capital stock of \$250,000, of which \$50,000 has been subscribed. The incorporators are R. G. Pinkney, S. N. Boyce, W. T. Pinkney, C. B. Armstrong, A. G. Meyers and W. H. Adams.

Albemarle, N. C.—The large graded school building of the Efrd Manufacturing Company will be ready for use by January 1. This building will accommodate about 600 children and is equipped with all modern conveniences, and is one of the best graded school buildings in the city. The new offices building of this company also is nearing completion and will be occupied early in the coming year.

Ocala, Fla.—Ocala Knitting and Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of cotton underwear, contemplate adding a 2,500 spindle yarn plant; capacity to spin from No. 10 to 30 single Sea Island cotton and to twist same yarns three cord.

Pulaski, Va.—The Paul Knitting Mills have awarded all contracts for their plant. The machinery, which includes 120 knitting machines, will cost about \$25,000. The plant will use the electric drive and will have an initial daily capacity of 500 dozen pairs of hose.

Charlotte, N. C.—It is reported that Cluett Peabody & Company, the well known collar manufacturers, of Troy, N. Y., have purchased the controlling interest of one of the largest weaving mills in North Carolina and will spend probably \$500,000 in improving and enlarging the plant.

Durham, N. C.—The North State Knitting Mills will build a \$6,000 addition to their plant. This structure will double the company's present space and enable it to add one hundred knitting machines. The mills formerly operated an equipment of sixty knitting machines and ten loopers, the product being ladies' rib-top hose.

Bowling Green, N. C.—At a meeting held Tuesday, formal organization of the Reynolds Cotton Mills, recently organized here by Mm. G. Reynolds, of Dallas, N. C., as noted, was perfected. The officers are R. C. Patrick, president, and Wm. G. Reynolds, secretary and treasurer. The directors are R. C. Patrick, J. Walter Smith and Wm. G. Reynolds.

Columbia, S. C.—Headquarters of the Palmetto Cotton Mills will be transferred from Columbia to the New York offices early next year. The Palmetto is but one of a group of 10 cotton mills embraced in the unit and the business has so expanded that the officials will direct the industry from the central offices in New York. Five of the mills are in South Carolina, and one each in Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

Avondale, N. C.—The Hanes Mills have employed George E. Ladhsaw, of Spartanburg, as the architect-engineer for their mill. They will erect standard mill construction, brick buildings. The carding and spinning mill will be 2 stories, 260 feet by 100 feet and the weave mill will be one story high, 230 feet long and 100 feet wide. The company was organized some time ago with a capital stock of \$300,000.

Abbeville, S. C.—The Abbeville Mills of this city are building a number of modern bungalow homes, which number 13, will be modern in every respect and will have both sewerage, and electric lights in each. They will be attractively finished and will add greatly to the appearance of the village.

A welfare worker was employed some time ago who devotes her entire time to the work. Much interest is being shown by all the residents of the village.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Davis Hosiery Mills' name is to be changed to the United Hosiery Mills. The Davis Hosiery Mills' name was derived from its former manager and stockholders, W. B. Davis, and while the corporation's name is to be changed, a charter was asked for creating the Davis Hosiery Mills with only \$1,000 capital stock. Incorporators name in the application included: G. H. Miller, F. L. Miller, F. L. Miller, Jr., Henry Garant and G. D. Bristow.

Ellerbe, N. C.—The people of Ellerbe and environs have put up \$25,000 for the establishment of the Ellerbe Knitting Mills, which will begin operation as soon as the buildings can be completed and the machinery installed.

The officers are: Dr. W. L. Howell, president; B. B. Farlowe, vice president, and J. B. Bennett, secretary and treasurer. The superintendent is John Hucklebee.

The authorized capital stock is \$100,000. The outlook for knitting mills is excellent whether the future brings peace or war and the people of Ellerbe intend to have a part of those profits.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Elizabeth Mills Company, now being reorganized with an authorized capital stock of \$250,000, divided into 2,500 shares of the par value of \$100 each. The corporations to begin business when \$50,000 of the capital stock, composed of 500 shares shall have been subscribed for.

The incorporators are: W. C. Wilkinson, of this city, 170 shares; C. B. Armstrong, of Gastonia, 165 shares; and A. G. Myers, of Gastonia, 165 shares. The principal office of the corporation to be located in this city. The period of existence of the corporation is unlimited.

This company will take over the assets of the Elizabeth Mills, recently purchased by Messrs. Wilkinson, Armstrong and Myers from R. M. Miller and associates. The new company will take over the property on January 1.

Lexington, N. C.—The sixth cotton mill in Lexington will be erected shortly by the Erlanger corporation, it is learned. The new plant will be a spinning mill with 5,000 spindles and will be located near the present large factory. Tenement houses will be erected for additional help. Work has also been begun by this company on the erection of a new five-room brick school building to supplement the present four-room structure and several new teachers will be added after the first of the year. This is made necessary on account of the 80 bungalows built or being built as an addition to the village, which is rapidly growing into a little city. The present Y. M. C. A. building is also being trebled in size and a gymnasium included in the new equipment of this plant.

Exposition Mill Store Robbed.

The store of the Exposition Mills at Atlanta was recently robbed and four white men and one negro are in jail charged with the crime. The watchman shot one of the white men in the arm so badly that amputation was necessary. A large amount of the goods were found at the home of the negro.

Alta Vista Cotton Mills Adopts Insurance Plan.

The following is a copy of the circular that has just been issued to the employees of the Alta Vista (Va.) Cotton Mill:
To the Employees of the Alta Vista Cotton Mills, Inc.

The Christmas Holidays are approaching and, as we are anxious to show our appreciation of the loyalty and efficiency of the employees of this company, we have decided after careful consideration to furnish and maintain for all employees, without expense to them, an insurance policy in a sum of money equal to one year's wages.

The protection of one's family in the event of death is of vital con-

CLEAN WITH FELTON'S
FELTON'S BRUSHES ARE NOTED FOR LONG WEAR



D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.

S. A. FELTON & SON CO
MANCHESTER, N. H.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

cern. The ordinary cost of life insurance, in a proper amount, is so great as to cause a heavy burden upon rigid physical requirements of the necessary medical examination for individual insurance.

It gives us pleasure, therefore, to announce that you will be protected by life insurance, payable to your beneficiary in the event of death while in the employ of this company and, by arrangement made with the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., this insurance will be granted upon present employees without medical examination.

In the near future, an application blank will be mailed to the insurance company based upon the answers given to the questions asked you today by the superintendent. From the information of this application, an Insurance Certificate will be issued by the Aetna Life Insurance Company and delivered to you in due course. In the meantime, however, under the agreement made with the Aetna Insurance Company, this insurance is effective as of December 23rd, upon all employees then at work and in the active service of the company.

When a person leaves the employ of the company, their insurance is cancelled automatically. If they are again employed by this company, they cannot avail themselves of this insurance benefit until they have been employed ninety days. All other persons entering the employ of this company after January 1st, 1917, can avail themselves of the insurance after they have been employed thirty days.

In addition to the foregoing, the object this company is endeavoring to achieve is:

1. The attraction of good operatives.
2. Increased mental and physical worth of employees.
3. A monetary saving to the employee.
4. A stimulus to higher efficiency.
5. The betterment of community conditions.
6. A method of alleviating distress among employees' families in case of death.

In conclusion, it gives us pleasure to acknowledge the high order of intelligence which has characterized the work of our employees in the past and we have every confidence that it will continue in the future.

Alta Vista Cotton Mills Inc.
R. L. Cumnock,
Pres. & Treas.

December 5, 1916.

Mill Blindness.

Did you ever hear of the disease before? Yes, there is such a thing as mill blindness. You can go over these many problems day after day and some times they will get old, and you may think that you work



Solves the Moisture Problem

If you have not the correct humidity in your plant for the material you handle—it will lose its moisture.

And you will lose the weight you paid for.

The Turbo-Humidifier puts back the moisture—giving the finished material its natural weight and saving your profits.

The Turbo delivers pure "pulverized water" into the atmosphere of your different departments. It insures in all seasons the right degree of humidity for any condition or material.

It will cost you only a red stamp to get proof of these fact claims. Ask for the proof.

When you buy raw Cotton, Wool, and other fibres you also buy enough water to depreciate your profits—if you do not put the water back into your finished product.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office 1006 Commercial Bld., Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager

PURO

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—takes care of the overflow waste, and insures

SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

SAFETY FIRST PURO SERVICE ALWAYS

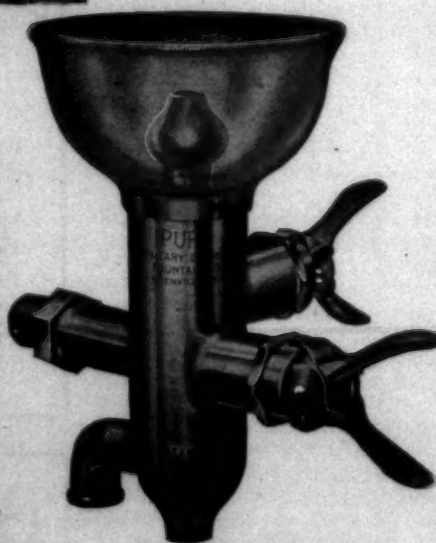
Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

**Puro Sanitary
Drinking Fountain Company**

342 Main Street, Haydenville, Mass.

Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.



Actual Size 7" High

is fine and dandy as long as you look above it, but when you begin to be reminded of your carelessness you will wake up and look wise, and see the many imperfections that you are letting pass through that you could have prevented if you had been on the job. Now THIS is MILL Blindness. The disease that caused so many mills to bankrupt, and men to fail.

The daily routine of any work should have criticism and some one to follow it up so as to keep it on the up-grade as the demand for efficient workers is fast growing and we have no time for Mill Blindness, careless working, and things done in a haphazard way as this class of workman is fast passing away, and being reinforced by the wide-awake, able and energetic so that our Mill world can be and is on the up-grade. The demands are stronger than they were in the past we are expected to produce a better quality than we use to as we are more experienced and are supposed to continue on the up-grade.

We have more efficient machinery and the manufacturing interest has demanded a better grade of work and competition is so keen that we are expected to produce the best. The best way is to be on the alert continually; on the move looking for little things. And not making a step that does not count. We are expected to do our best and not be subject to MILL BLINDNESS, as quality means value to any man, woman or child, and we should press forward to wipe the cobwebs from our eyes, and if we become victims of the Mill Blindness and have to be reminded of our carelessness. We should be loyal enough at this stage to push forward with all efforts to overcome the evil that has befallen us. It is better for us to keep these forces at work as we can harness them and make them do our work. Don't get Mill Blind and trample good things under your feet.—W. Y. H., in Covington Mill Facts.

Superintendent Monroe Mill Stabbed in Hand.

B. F. Spears, superintendent of the Jackson Cotton Mills, Monroe, N. C., was assaulted and badly stabbed Saturday night, it is charged, by John Mullis, an employee of the Icemorlee Mills. The assailant was on his way to the Jackson Mills property when Mr. Spears told him to keep off the grounds.

Mullis then attacked him with a knife, it is claimed. The victim's clothing and hat were badly cut, while a cut was inflicted in his right hand that penetrated the bone. The wound required 13 stitches to close. Mr. Spears came here a year ago from Bennettsville, S. C. Mullis was remanded to jail in default of bond to await a preliminary hearing before Recorder Lemmond Monday.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

**THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER**

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—This is usually a quiet period in the cotton goods trade, and it is not expected that business will be very active again until after the first of the year. Most divisions of the market were quiet, and trading was especially quiet in first hands. Many of the jobbing houses have already started their inventories and will not be in the market to any extent until after the holidays. Retail business all over the country is reported as excellent. It is further stated that retailers have no large stocks on hand, as they have been buying on the hand to mouth basis and will need a great deal more merchandise before much longer.

In the gray goods end of the market, things were quiet during the week, and trading was largely limited to small lots for prompt shipment. There were a good many inquiries for goods which mills could not meet because they are so well sold ahead. Finished goods remained very firm during the week, with mills sold well up. The demand for all kinds of printed goods is so large that sellers have found it impossible to supply all the goods wanted. Dress gingham are in good demand, though there is only a moderate call for staple gingham. It is said that jobbers have sold out their spring stock of dress gingham and that sales were made at a price much less than that at which the goods can be replaced.

Brown sheetings were held very firmly last week, and while bleached goods were not very active, they are also held firmly, as many of the orders have not yet been filled. Prints are in moderate demand, and it is thought that they will remain so until printers lower their prices.

Jobbers seem to be very short of bedspreads for early use as there have been many requests lately for goods to be sent from any source in time to meet the requirements of January retailing.

There has been a decided increase in the volume of inquiry for standard drills for India and for other goods for India. The mills have very few goods to sell even when prices offered are up to the top level of the market based upon 42c. for standard drills.

Trading in the Fall River print cloth market was not very active during the week, the demand being only moderate. While the manufacturers have been very slow sellers they are inclined to meet the demand moderately. The call last week was mainly for 36-inch and 38½-inch goods, in both standard and odd counts. The demand covered mainly spot and nearby deliveries, though some contracts were placed to run through the first three months of the coming year.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted last week as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch,
64x64s 6 ..
28-inch, 64x60s 5 3-4 ..
Gray goods, 39-inch,

68x72s	9	..
38½-inch, 64x64s...	8 3-8	..
4-yard, 80x80s	10 3-4	..
Brown drills, std.	10 1-2	..
Sheetings, So. std.	12	..
3-yard, 48x48s	11 1-2	..
4-yard, 56x60s	9 3-4	..
4-yard, 48x48s	9 1-4	..
5-yard, 48x48s	7 3-4	..
Denims, 9-ounce	At value	..
Denim, 2-20s	21	..
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck ..	19	..
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.	19	..
Tallassee, 8-oz.	18	..
Hartford, 8-oz.	17 1-2	..
Woodberry, sail d'k.	12½%	..
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k.	15%	..
Alexander, oz. duck ..	17	..
Buckeye, oz. duck	16 1-2	..
Dreadnaught	19	..
Great Mallard	17 1-4	..
Republic, wide d'k.	17½%	..
Republic, sail duck	17½%	..
Republic, U. S. A.	10%	..
Ticking, 8-oz.	20 1-2	..
Standard prints	9	..
Standard gingham	9 1-2	..
Dress gingham	12	13 1-2
Kid finished cambries ..	7	8

Hester's Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates, not to close of corresponding weeks.

	Bales.	487,000
In sight for week	487,000	
In sight for same seven days last year	451,000	
In sight for the month	542,000	
In sight for the month to same date last year	550,000	
In sight for season	7,643,000	
In sight for season to same date last year	6,184,000	
Port receipts for season	4,327,000	
Port receipts for season to same date last year	3,466,000	
Overland to mills and Canada for season to same date last year	460,000	
Southern mill takings for season	1,745,000	
Southern mill takings for season to same date year before	1,398,000	
Interior stocks in excess of August 1	835,000	
Interior stocks in excess of August 1, last year	859,000	
Foreign exports for week ..	135,000	
Foreign exports for same seven days last year	94,000	
Foreign exports for season ..	2,615,000	
Foreign exports for season to same date last year	1,904,000	
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	95,000	
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for same seven days last year	92,000	
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for season ..	1,332,000	
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for season to same date last year	1,154,000	

Hester's Visible Supply.

Total visible this week	5,416,000
Total visible last week	5,147,000
Total visible same date last year	5,628,000
Of this the total American this week was	4,384,000

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



GEORGE C. VOLZ & CO., Inc.
COTTON CLOTH BROKERS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

99 Franklin Street

New York City, N. Y.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings
Finishings
Softeners



Aniline Oil
Aniline Salt
Aniline Colors

S. C. THOMAS,
Spartanburg, S. C.

GEORGE WITHERSPOON,
Mount Olive, N. C.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

BOSSON & LANE

Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Trading in the yarn market was not very active last week. Buyers showed a disposition to do very little trading, and held back with the idea that prices will go lower. Though no one looks for any material break in prices, it is thought that the drop in cotton will make spinners a little less firm in their attitude. A great deal of yarn is still needed by knitters to cover contracts already in hand for finished goods, as knitters have been slow to cover their needs at the high prices.

There is usually a slackening in the demand for yarns at this time of the year, though last year was an exception, as the buying movement was just getting under way in December. The demand last week for carded yarn on cones was not as strong as it was during November, nor were the inquiries for as large quantities. Buyers would not meet prices asked by spinners, and many spinners would not quote prices at all. Southern mills who are well sold until May and who are unable to take new contracts before then, quoted on the basis of 40 cents for carded cones. Others quoted 38 to 39 cents. The demand for 24s and 26s was mainly for spot and nearby deliveries, and prices varied considerably.

Coarse numbers of Southern frame spun cones were sold on the basis of 37 to 38 1-4 cents for ordinary quality. One sale of 50,000 pounds was made to a Western knitter on the basis of 37 1-2 cents for 10s. A sale of 16s cones was made for 41 1-2 cents; 24s cones sold for 42 to 44 cents; 26s cones sold for 44 1-2 to 46 cents. Ordinary quality of Southern frame spun 30s cones sold for 47 and 47 1-2 cents.

There was a fairly good demand for single combed yarns last week, and a few sales for prompt deliveries, in quantities up to 50,000 pounds, were made and there were some contracts made for future deliveries. Prices on two-ply combed yarns continue very high and fine two-ply mercerized yarns are so high that manufacturers are substituting single yarns in many instances.

The demand for weaving yarns was slow last week, and only a few sales were put through. Some concessions were made and prices on several numbers were a little lower than the previous week's quotations. This is due to the fact that some dealers who have yarn in stock were anxious to get rid of it. Sales of 5,000 to 15,000 pounds of 20-2 warps and skeins at from 41 to 42 cents. A number of sales of 30-4 were made at 45 cents.

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	33	—
10s to 12s	36	—
14s	37 1-2	—
16s	40	—
20s	40	—
24s	43	—

26s	44	—
30s	46	47
36s	—	55
40s	60	62
50s	—	72
60s	75	—
3-ply 8s upholstery	32	—

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	35	—
10s	35	—
12s	36 1-2	—
14s	37	—
16s	38	—
20s	39	—
22s	39	—
26s	41	—
30s	44 1-2-45	—

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	36	—36 1-2
14s	37 1-2	—
16s	38	—
20s	39	—40
22s	39	—40
24s	41	—
26s	41 1-2	—
30s	44	—45
40s	55	—56

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.

8s to 10s	36	—
12s to 14s	38	—
2-ply 16s	38 1-2-39	—
2-ply 20s	42	—
2-ply 24s	44	—
2-ply 26s	44 1-2-45	—
2-ply 30s	47	—
2-ply 40s	60	—62
2-ply 50s	70	—72

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	36 1-2	—
10s	37	—37 1-2
12s	37 1-2-38	—
14s	38	—
16s	38 1-2	—
18s	39	—39 1-2
20s	40	—
22s	41	—
24s	42	—
26s	43	—
28s	46	—
30s	46	—47
40s	60	—63

Combed Peeler Cones.

10s	52 1-2	—
12s	53	—
14s	53 1-2	—
16s	54	—
18s	54 1-2	—
20s	55	—
22s	55 1-2	—
24s	56	—
26s	53	—56 1-2
28s	57 1-2	—
30s	60	—62
32s	62	—64
34s	64	—66
36s	68	—
40s	68	—70

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24s	59	—60
30s	68	—70
40s	78	—80
50s	90	—92
60s	1.00	—1.03
70s	1.10	—
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Aragon Mills, S. C.	97½	100
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	110	—
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	120	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	—	—
Avondale Mills, Ala.	110	125
Belton C. M., S. C.	115	—
Brandon Mills, S. C.	75	80
Brogan Mills, S. C.	32	—
Cabarrus C. M., N. C.	—	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	85	100
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	—	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	145	—
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	103	105
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100	—
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pfd.	—	—
Clinton C. M., S. C.	100	125
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	100
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	80	85
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	105	—
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	60	80
Drayton Mills, S. C.	15	—
Duncan Mills, S. C.	40	42
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	—	—
Easley C. M., S. C.	161	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	—
Exposition C. M., Ga.	—	—
Fairfield C. M., S. C.	—	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	76	80
Gainesville C. M., com.	75	80
Glennwood Mills, S. C.	90	100
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	—	100
Glenn-Lowry Co. pfd.	—	75
Gluck Mills, S. C.	98	101
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	20	—
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	—	—
Grendel Mills, S. C.	115	125
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	130	—
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	130	—
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	175	250
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	—	—
Highland Park Cfg. Co.	—	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	110	115
Inman Mills, S. C. pfd.	97	—
Jackson Mills, S. C.	110	—
Judson Mills, S. C.	95	—
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co.	—	85
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	150	—
Lancaster C. M., S. C. pfd.	—	96
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Laurens Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Laurens C. M., S. C.	105	115
Limestone C. M., S. C.	130	—
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	60	75
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	20	—
Loray Mills, N. C. pfd.	92½	100
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	125	—
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	—	82½
Mills Mfg. C., S. C.	100	110
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	100
Monarch C. M., S. C.	135	145
Newberry C. M., S. C.	135	—
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	145	—
Norris C. M., S. C.	100	—
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	—
Orr C. M., S. C.	85	100
Parker C. M. Co. com.	4	—
Parker C. M., Co. pfd.	25	26
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	104	107
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	102	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	104	—
Pickens C. M., S. C.	95	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	160	—
Poe, F. W. Co., S. C.	120	—
Parker C. M. S. C. grt.	80	—
Riverside Mills, S. C.	—	—
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	—	—
Saxon Mills, S. C.	117½	125
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	35	45
Spartan Mills, S. C.	120	—
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	—	—
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	250	—
Union-Buffalo 1st pfd.	72	76
Union-Buffalo, 2nd pfd.	5	—
Victor-Monaghan, pfd.	92½	100
Ware Shoals Cfg. Co.	90	100
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	—
Watts Mills, S. C.	—	—
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	125
Williamston Mills, S. C.	105	110
Wiscasset C. C., N. C.	—	—
Woodruff C. M., S. C.	110	—
Woodside C. M., S. C.	52	60
Woodside C. M., S. C. pfd.	75	80
Woodside C. M., S. C. grt.	85	90

Relationship of Explosives to Dyestuffs.

(Continued from Page 3).

try brings out new products. Try to use the products of the first attempts to create something new, whenever there is any chance of using them. Do not kick against the newcomer who is trying to enter the circle of the well-established American industries. Do not kick him out if you have to pay him a penny per pound or so more than you would have to pay for imported products. One thousand millions of dollars per year is the turnover of the American textile industries, and only about ten million dollars' worth of dyestuffs enter into these textile goods, or, in other words, only one per cent of the cost of the goods.

If we will have your good-will and your co-operation, gentlemen in the future, as we have enjoyed it during the last two years, I can assure you that within a few years from now you will find your industry independent from other countries for its supply of dyes.

Familiar.

"Pardon me, sir, but your face seems very familiar to me. Haven't I seen you somewhere before?"
"Quite likely, sir, I've been there quite frequently."—Ex.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

G. C. Head of Prattville, Ala., has accepted position as machinist at the Washington Mills, Fries, Va.

W. N. Carpenter has resigned as second hand in carding at the Gray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to become

overseer of carding at the Dunn Mills of the same place.

L. J. Conchane has resigned as overseer of carding at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.

Lacey Green has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Thrift Mfg. Co., Paw Creek, N. C.

T. J. Rush has resigned his position at Selma, Ala., to become overseer of carding at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.

T. W. Ingle has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Thrift Mfg. Co., Paw Creek, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Chadwick Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

N. G. Richardson, formerly superintendent of the Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala., has accepted similar position with the Perkins Mfg. Co., Anniston, Ala.

E. D. Evans has resigned as second hand in No. 2 spinning at the Profile Mills, Jacksonville, Ala., to accept a position with the Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

W. E. Tisdale has resigned as carder and spinner at the Dilling Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., to become assistant superintendent of the Gastonia (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

L. F. Williams has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Kesler Mill, Salisbury, N. C., to accept a position with the Southern Textile Machinery Company, Greenville, S. C.

J. A. Sorrells Gives Dinner.

J. A. Sorrells, overseer of carding at the Pacolet Mills No. 4, New Holland, Ga., entertained his second hands and section men at his home on Thanksgiving night at an oyster supper. A piano recital was given by his daughter.

Alonzo Iler Better.

The many friends of Alonzo Iler will be glad to know that he is rapidly recovering from his slight stroke of paralysis. His left side was affected but not very seriously. Mr. Iler has received hundreds of letters from friends all over the South, who are interested in his recovery.

Funeral of W. I. Holt.

The funeral of W. I. Holt, was held at Burlington, N. C., on Dec. 8th.

Mr. Holt was 48 years old and the son of the late James H. Holt, and a grandson of the late Edwin M. Holt, one of the pioneer cotton manufacturers of North Carolina. He engaged in the cotton manufacturing business soon after finishing his studies in school, being associated with his brother in the operation of one of Burlington's cotton mills.

Later he built and managed the Lakeside Cotton Mills here and remained as manager of this mill until failing health forced him to give it up. He then sought to regain his health in travel and rest, but the

TAPE DRIVES

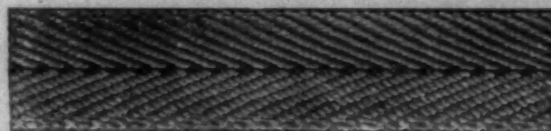
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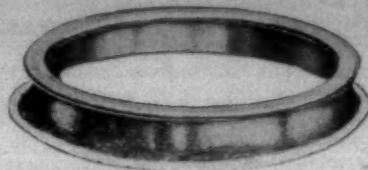


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NON-FLUID OIL holds down friction, keeps bearings cooler and contributes to greater output.

A grade for every place where you now use fluid oil or grease. Write for free samples.

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ravages of the disease slowly sapped his vitality until he was forced to seek rest in the mountains of North Carolina.

Accident at Gaffney.

While running cards in the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co., Henry Amos, a boy of 16 years, suffered a

badly injured right hand when it was accidentally caught in the machinery. The hand was cut and crushed badly, all the skin and ligaments being torn from the back of the hand. Medical aid was rendered, and it is thought the injury will heal without complications. Amos had only been employed in the mill about three days.

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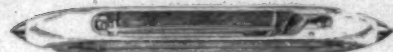
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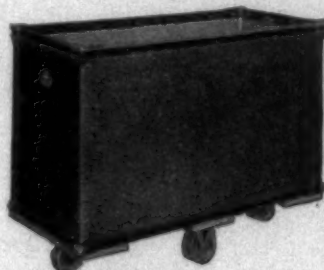
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Advertisements placed with us reach all the mill and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Frame Hands and Spinners.

I can use one or two frame hands, two or three good families of spinners and spoolers and a good twister hand or two. Write P. M. Sinclair, Aragon, Ga.

Photograph of Your Plant or Village, up to eight feet in length.

THE MOONS, Charlotte, N. C.
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Phone 3495-W

Help Wanted.

Wanted: Carding, spinning and twister help for night, at attractive prices, all white work. New houses. Transportation advanced on families. Good town, good schools and churches, in the garden spot of old North Carolina. Jno. Gregson, Supt. Elizabeth City, N. C.

Roller Coverer Wanted.

Want a roller coverer and belt man. None but first-class men need apply. Write, giving age, reference and wages expected. Address Standard Cotton Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

Roller Coverer Wanted.

Want, a capable roller coverer. Drinking men need not apply. References required. Louisville Cotton Mills Co., Louisville, Ky.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write to either John L. Davidson or A. M. Vandergrift, Tarboro, N. C.

Card Grinder Wanted.

Want a card grinder. Pay \$2.00 per day to good man to grind 42 H. & B. cards. Address W. W. Gregg, overseer carding, Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

Section Hand and Spinner.

Wanted a good section hand with 8-side spinner. \$1.50 per day for section hand. 15 cents per side for spinning. 17½¢ if make full week. All white warp. Good town to live in. John Gregson, Supt. Elizabeth City Cotton Mill, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Operatives Wanted.

Wanted, frame hands, spinners doffers, spooler hands, reel hands, twister doffers. Apply to W. T. McBroom, overseer, Glenola Mills Eufaula, Ala.

Reels Wanted.

Want to purchase two second hand reels. Must be in good running condition. Address, C. L. Upchurch, Supt. Star Thread Mills, Athens, Ga.

Yarn Conditioning Machine For Sale.

We have for sale one C. G. Sargent Yarn Conditioning Machine. The machine is in first class condition and is now running. Fort Valley Cotton Mills, Fort Valley, Ga.

Second Hand Wanted.

Want a second hand for card room in 6,000-spindle mill. Will pay 22½ cents per hour for the right man. Must be good grinder and fixer and know how to manage help. T. B. Reynolds, Huntsville Knitting Co., Huntsville, Ala.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Can give No. 1 references. Have about 16 years experience on all grades of yarn. Address No. 1673.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now successfully filling position as overseer of carding in one of the largest mills in the South and giving entire satisfaction, but desire promotion. Best of references. Address No. 1674.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving entire satisfaction but desire position. Fine references. Address No. 1675.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as superintendent and machinery erector and am competent to handle any size mill. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1676.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 10,000 spindle mill or as carder and spinner in large mill. Am at present employed as carder and spinner and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1677.

WANT position as superintendent, but would accept carding and spinning in large mill. Am now employed but for good reasons desire to change. Satisfactory references. Address 1678.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Have handled large job and can furnish best of references from former employers. Can come on short notice. Address No. 1683.

WANT position as superintendent. Will be pleased to furnish my references and answer all inquiries upon application. Now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1684.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill or as overseer of weaving. Would accept position as traveling representative for a good firm that caters to cotton mill trade. Have good experience and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1685.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or would accept large second hand job. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1686.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing, overseer of finishing or overseer of twine finishing. Experienced in all positions with special experience on glazed twines of all size and descriptions. Can furnish best references from former employers. Address No. 1687.

WANT position as overseer of carding, spinning, twisting or winding. Have had long practical experience and am now employed. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1688.

WANT to correspond with parties needing a superintendent who can get results. Desire either yarn or cloth mill. Can offer best of references. Address No. 1689.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am at present employed as second hand in large card room but am competent to fill position as overseer. Am a graduate in carding and spinning from I. C. S. and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1690.

WANT position as overseer of carding and would not object to a night job. Am now employed and can give first-class references as to character and ability. Address No. 1691.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a graduate of textile school and have long practical experience in first class mills. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1692.

WANT position as master mechanic and electric engineer for cotton mills. Have 16 years experience with three of best cotton mills in the South. Stayed 11 years with one company. Have experience on water wheels and understand figuring H. P. and coal consumption. Have my own indicators. Address No. 1693.

room. Have had long experience and am now employed in colored goods mill. Have good reasons for desiring to change. Address No. 1694.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and held last job 15 years. Have been successful and made money at every mill that I have operated. No one can furnish higher references. Address No. 1695.

WANT position as overseer of large card room, colored or white. Have 4 years experience as overseer. Age 31, married, sober. Wages not less than \$3.00. Can get quality and quantity. Address No. 1696.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large card room. Age 35, married. Can furnish as references former employers. Address No. 1697.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as overseer of carding and spinning in first-class mills and can furnish first-class references from present and former employers. Address No. 1698.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have held both positions in first-class mills and am experienced on fine yarns. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1699.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Have had long experience and can give best of references. Address No. 1700.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Am an expert carder with 5 years experience as overseer and am now employed as carder and spinner in 15,000-spindle mill on hosiery yarns. Age 35, married, strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 1701.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed in small mill and giving satisfaction but wish to secure larger mill. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 1702.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am now employed and have filled present position satisfactorily for 4 years, but desire to change. Good references. Address No. 1703.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or salesman. Have had long experience and have filled above positions satisfactorily in large mills. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1704.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am now filling position as overseer of carding in one of the most successful mills in the South and giving satisfaction but for personal reasons desire to change. Can give present employers as references. Address No. 1705.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. Have had long practical experience and can give satisfaction. Have family of spinners and doffers. Address No. 1706.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience as superintendent and am now filling good position in the West but desire to return to the South. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1707.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been overseer of spinning for the past 11 years and am fully capable of handling a mill. Can furnish fine references and will make good. Address No. 1708.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 15 years experience, 5 years as overseer and have held present job for three years. Age 34, married. Can give best of references. Address No. 1709.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 15 year's experience as overseer. Have had practical experience in loom fixing on Draper and plain looms. Am

married and can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1710.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both plain and fancy goods and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1711.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on fancy goods and have had charge of weaving and designing in one of the most successful mills in the South. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1712.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or as salesman for sizing compound or chemicals. Have had good experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1713.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of weaving. Have been overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent on present job for 12 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1714.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 20 years experience as superintendent and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Am now employed. Address No. 1715.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Am now employed but wish to change to larger mill. Have had long and successful experience. Address No. 1716.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a practical mill man with several years experience as superintendent in first-class mills. Age 37 and thoroughly competent to handle a position. Can furnish first-class references as to character and ability. Address No. 1717.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but for good reason desire to change. Good references. Address No. 1718.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Am giving entire satisfaction on present po-

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sition and only reason for changing is desire for advancement. Address No. 1719.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weaving mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience both in carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1720.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 4 years experience as overseer of both white and colored work. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1721.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am a practical carder, spinner and weaver. Age 35, 24 years in mill business. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1722.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning in any large mill. Duration of my last employment twenty years last ten years as overseer of spinning in one of the largest yarn mills of the South. Can furnish good reference. Age 37 years married and have good habits. Address No. 1723.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man. Age 40, married and strictly sober. Experienced from picker room to cloth room on white and colored goods. Good references. Address No. 1724.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer cloth mill in North Carolina, but would accept position in any good locality with good company. Now employed as superin-

tendent and giving satisfaction, but wish to change for good reasons. Age 30, sober and have had 8 years experience as overseer and 2 years as superintendent. Address No. 1725.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Have long experience in both departments and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1726.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in some of the best mills in the South and have been with present mill for 7 years. Good references. Address No. 1728.

WANT position as superintendent by an experienced cotton carder and spinner Age 36, married, strictly sober. Excellent manager of help. Now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address 1729.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Am now employed but wish to change for larger salary. Married, strictly sober. Can handle plant in the very best manner. Good references. Address No. 1730.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in medium size mill. Have had special experience on combing and fine yarns. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 1731.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large and small mill. Have held last position as overseer for 3 years. Best of references. Address No. 1732.

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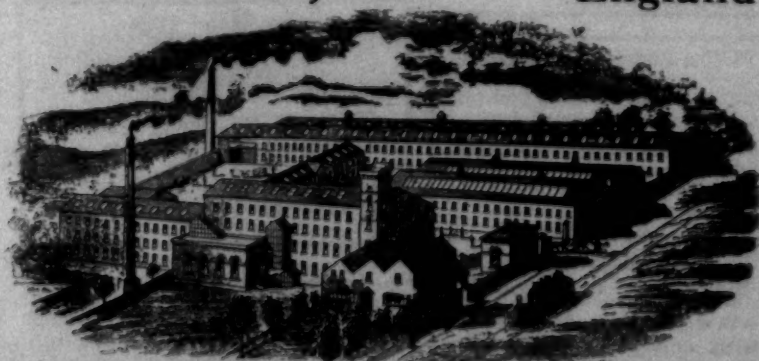
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- CARDS—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- CARD GRINDERS—**
T. C. Entwistle Co.
- CHIMNEYS—**
M. W. Kellogg Company.
Fraser-Purser Co.
- CIRCUIT BREAKERS AND OIL SWITCHES—**
Condit Electrical Mfg. Co.
Fraser-Purser Co.
- CLOTH EXPANDERS—**
Thos. Leyland & Co.
- CLOTH ROOM MACHINERY—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- COAL AND ASHES CARRIERS—**
Link-Belt Company.
- COMPRESSORS (AIR)—**
General Electric Company.
- CONDENSERS—**
Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Company.
Fraser-Purser Co.
- COTTON CLOTH BROKERS—**
Geo. C. Volz & Co.
- DISINFECTANTS—**
Masury-Young Co.
- DOBBIES—**
Crompton & Knowles Loom Wks.
The Stafford Company.
- DOFFING BOXES—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- DRAWING FRAMES—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.
- DRAWING ROLLS—**
Metallic Drawing Roll Company.
- DRINKING FOUNTAINS—**
Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
- DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS—**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson and Lane.
John P. Marston.
Faberwerke-Hoechst Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.
National Aniline and Chemical Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Southern Dyestuffs and Chemical Company.
- DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MACHINERY—**
Philadelphia Tex. Machinery Co.
C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- ELECTRICAL MACHINERY—**
Condit Electrical Mfg. Co.
Lincoln Electric Company.
Fraser-Purser Company.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS—**
Link-Belt Company.
- FIRE HOSE AND FITTINGS—**
American Supply Co.
- FLOORING—**
W. M. Lloyd Co.
- FLYER PRESSERS—**
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- GEARS (SILENT)—**
General Electric Company.
- HEDDLES—**
Howard Bros. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- HUMIDIFIERS—**
American Moistening Co.
Stuart W. Cramer.
Normalair Co.
G. M. Parks Co.
- HUMIDIFYING MACHINES—**
C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.
- LINK-BELT SILENT CHAIN—**
Link-Belt Company.
- LOOMS—**
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Company.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Stafford Company.
- LOOM GREASE—**
Masury-Young Co.
- LOOM HARNESS, REEDS AND PICKERS—**
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- LUBRICANTS—**
Albany Lubricating Co.
Masury-Young Co.
N. Y. N. J. Lubricant Co.
- LUMBER—**
W. M. Lloyd Co.
- MECHANICAL FILTERS—**
Norwood Engineering Co.
- METERS—**
General Electric Company.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- MILL CRAYONS—**
American Supply Co.
- MILL SUPPLIES—**
American Supply Co.
- MOTORS—**
Lincoln Electric Co.
Fraser-Purser Co.
- NON-FLUID OIL—**
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
- OPENING MACHINERY—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- OVERHAULERS—**
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- PICKERS AND LAPPERS—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- PREPARATORY MACHINERY—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- PRESSES—**
Boomer and Boschert Press Co.
Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.
- PUMPS—**
DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.
Rumsey Pump Company.
Fraser-Purser Company.
- RAILROADS—**
Seaboard Air Line.
Southern Railway.
- RING SPINNING FRAMES—**
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Saco Lowell Shops.
- RING TRAVELERS—**
American Supply Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
- ROLLS—**
American Supply Co.
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- ROVING MACHINERY—**
Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- SADDLES—**
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Graphite Lubricating Co.
- SEPARATORS—**
Draper Company.
- SEPTIC CLOSETS—**
Sanitary Engineering Co.
- SHUTTLES—**
Draper Co.
Shambow Shuttle Co.
Union Shuttle Co.
- SILENT CHAIN DRIVE—**
Link-Belt Company.
- SIZING COMPOUND—**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
John P. Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Thos. Leyland & Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
- SOFTENERS—COTTON—**
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
- SOAPS—**
Seydel Mfg. Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
- SPINDLES—**
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Draper Company.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- SPINNING RINGS—**
Draper Company.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
- SPINDLE TAPE AND BANDING—**
American Textile Banding Co.
- SPOOLERS—**
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Draper Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- SPOT REMOVER COTTON—**
Masury-Young Co.
- STARCH—**
Corn Products Refining Co.
Keever Starch Co.
- SPINNING FRAMES—**
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
- STEAM TURBINES—**
DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.
Fraser-Purser Co.
- STOCKS AND BONDS—**
Hull Investment and Securities Co.
- TAPE DRIVES—**
Barber Mfg. Company.
- TEMPLES—**
Draper Company.
- TURBINES—**
General Electric Company.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- TWISTERS—**
Collins Brothers.
Draper Company.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- TWISTER RING GREASE—**
Masury-Young Co.
- WARP STOP MOTIONS—**
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Company.
The Stafford Co.
- WATER INTAKE SCREENS—**
Link-Belt Company.
- WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS—**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Faberwerke-Hoechst Co.
John P. Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
So. Dyestuffs & Chemical Co.
- WELDING OUTFITS—**
General Electric Company.
- WARPERS—**
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Draper Company.
- WILLOWS—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
C. G. Sargents Cons Corp.
- WINDERS—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

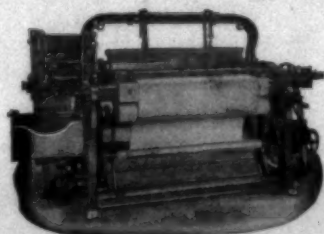
If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



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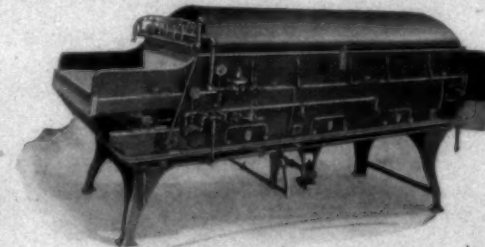
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